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VIA ECF

Honorable Rachel P. Kovner, U.S.D.J
Eastern District of New York
225 Cadman Plaza East
Brooklyn, NY 11021

Re: *Amy Warren v. Whole Foods Market Group, Inc.*
Case No. 1:19-cv-06448

Dear Judge Kovner:

We write on behalf of defendant Whole Foods Market Group Inc. (“WFM Group”), to request a pre-motion conference to discuss WFM Group’s intended motion to dismiss Amy Warren’s (“Plaintiff”) Complaint under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b). WFM Group owns and operates the Whole Foods Market stores in New York, and several other states. Its stores sell the 365 Everyday Value Organic Instant Oatmeal, Oats and Flax (“365 Oatmeal”). Plaintiff alleges 365 Oatmeal is mislabeled because it lists “Organic Dehydrated Cane Juice Solids” as an ingredient, when the ingredient should allegedly be listed under the name “sugar.” Based on these allegations, Plaintiff alleges claims for injunctive and monetary relief under (1) New York General Business Law (“GBL”) §§ 349 & 350 and “Consumer Protection Statutes of Other States and Territories;” (2) for negligent misrepresentation; (3) for breach of warranty, implied warranty of merchantability, and Magnuson Moss Warranty Act; (4) for fraud; and (5) for unjust enrichment. We have briefly outlined below why these claims are defective.

Plaintiff’s claims are preempted because they attempt to privately enforce the FDCA.

Plaintiff’s Complaint includes numerous allegations claiming 365 Oatmeal’s packaging and labeling are false and misleading because they do not comply with non-binding guidance promulgated by the Federal Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) interpreting the Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”). *See* Dkt. No. 1, ¶¶8-14. Plaintiff’s claims fail because there is no private right of action under the FDCA. The right to enforce the FDCA rests solely with the FDA. “[A]ll such proceedings for the enforcement, or to restrain violations, of this Act . . . shall be by and in the name of the United States.” 21 U.S.C. § 337(a). Courts may dismiss when the plaintiff’s “true goal is to privately enforce alleged violations of the FDCA.” *PDK Labs, Inc. v. Friedlander*, 103 F.3d 1105, 1113 (2d Cir. 1997). Moreover, Plaintiff’s reading of the FDCA is based on non-binding guidance, which does “not legally bind the public or FDA.” 21 C.F.R. § 10.115(d). Instead, Plaintiff fails to allege facts showing that 365 Oatmeal’s label fails to comply with governing statute and regulation.

WFM Group has no control or authority over product labeling. WFM Group does not manufacture or label 365 Oatmeal. It is a retailer. The Complaint, therefore, fails to state a claim against WFM Group because it does not allege facts suggesting WFM Group exercised

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any control or authority over the challenged advertising (i.e., the product’s packaging and label). *Cohn v. Kind, LLC*, 2015 WL 9703527, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 14, 2015).

365 Oatmeal’s labeling is not plausibly deceptive to reasonable consumers. To establish conduct is materially misleading under General Business Law §§ 349 and 350, Plaintiff must show that “a reasonable consumer acting reasonably under the circumstances” would be misled. *Mantikas v. Kellogg Co.*, 910 F.3d 633, 636 (2d Cir. 2018). A court may determine, as a matter of law, that an allegedly deceptive practice would not have misled a reasonable consumer. *See Fink v. Time Warner Cable*, 714 F.3d 739, 741 (2d Cir. 2013). Plaintiff’s Complaint fails to allege a plausible claim of deception for two straightforward reasons.

First, the 365 Oatmeal’s back label “Nutritional Facts” section, which appears in large font next to the product’s ingredients list, informs consumers that the product contains 10 grams of total sugar, all of which is “Added Sugar.” No consumer would be deceived by the appearance of “Organic Dehydrated Cane Juice Solids” on the ingredients list, when they can reference the adjacent large print nutritional facts section to learn of the product’s sugar content. *Id.* at 742 (“[I]n determining whether a reasonable consumer would have been misled by a particular advertisement, context is crucial. For example, under certain circumstances, the presence of a disclaimer or similar clarifying language may defeat a claim of deception.”); *Belfiore v. Proctor & Gamble Co.*, 311 F.R.D. 29, 53 (E.D.N.Y. 2015) (“The entire mosaic is viewed rather than each tile separately.”) (citation and quotation marks omitted).

Second, the challenged label cannot be considered materially misleading because the product contains the advertised organic cane juice. *See, e.g., Sarr v. BEF Foods, Inc.*, 2020 WL 729883 at *12-13 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 13, 2020) (“Made with Real . . . Butter” claims could not be deceptive as a matter of law when “the Mashed Potatoes do, in fact, contain real butter.”).

Plaintiff has not alleged an injury. Plaintiff’s price premium allegations are deficient. She does not allege when she bought the product, where she bought the product, or how the price compared to competitor’s prices. *See, e.g., Colella v. Atkins Nutritional, Inc.*, 348 F. Supp. 3d 120, 143 (E.D.N.Y 2018).

Plaintiff lacks standing. Plaintiff lacks standing to seek injunctive relief. Plaintiff’s claim that she will buy the product again “if there were assurances that the Products’ representations were no longer misleading” is insufficient to establish future injury. *See* Dkt. 1, at ¶ 37. Plaintiff’s mere consideration not only amounts to insufficient “allegations of future injury,” but also implies that the Plaintiff will never be injured by the allegedly offending product again. *Am. Civ. Liberties Union v. Clapper*, 785 F.3d 787, 800 (2d Cir. 2015). Plaintiff also lacks standing to bring claims under the laws of states in which she has never lived and never made a purchase. *In re HSBC BANK, USA, N.A., Debit Card Overdraft Fee Litig.*, 1 F. Supp.

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3d 34, 49 (E.D.N.Y. 2014). Plaintiff, as a New York citizen, only has standing to bring claims under the laws of New York. Further, this Court does not have specific jurisdiction over claims of out-of-state-plaintiffs because there is no connection between their claims and this State. *Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. v. Superior Court*, 137 S. Ct. 1773, 1780 (2017).

The Complaint fails to state a claim for fraud. Plaintiff's fraud claim should be dismissed because she has not alleged facts that "give rise to a strong inference of fraudulent intent." *Campaniello Imports, Ltd. V. Saporiti Italia S.p.A.*, 117 F.3d 655, 663 (2d Cir. 1997). The Complaint does not allege facts to show that WFM Group either had "both motive and opportunity to commit fraud" or "strong circumstantial evidence of conscious misbehavior or recklessness." *Shields v. Citytrust Bancorp, Inc.*, 25 F.3d 1124, 1128 (2d Cir. 1994).

Plaintiff fails to meet the stringent requirements of Rule 9(b). Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that, "[t]he Products contain other representations which are misleading and deceptive." Dkt.1, at ¶24. Plaintiff fails to put WFM Group on notice as to what these allegedly misleading statements are, and WFM is unable to effectively respond to Plaintiff's allegations.

Plaintiff's negligent misrepresentation claim fails. Under New York common law, a claim of negligent misrepresentation requires a special relationship of trust. *Nelson v. MillerCoors, LLC*, 246 F. Supp. 3d 666, 677 (E.D.N.Y. 2017). Plaintiff's conclusory allegation that WFM Group owed her a duty because it holds "itself out as having special knowledge in the production, service and/or sale of the product" is insufficient. See Dkt. No. 1, at ¶55; *Stolz v. Fage Dairy Processing Indus.*, 2015 WL 5579872 at *25 (E.D.N.Y Sept. 22, 2015). Further, the economic loss rule bars this claim. *Gordon v. Hain Celestial Grp., Inc.*, 2017 WL 213815, at *14-15 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 18, 2017) ("plaintiff and the putative class members purchased products they would have otherwise purchased at a lesser price or not at all" are subject to the economic loss doctrine.)

Plaintiff's express and implied warranty, MMWA and unjust enrichment claims fail for claim specific reasons. The express warranty claim fails because plaintiff's vague and conclusory allegations do not provide a sufficient factual basis to establish a plausible breach (*Tomasino v. Estee Lauder Cos.*, 44 F. Supp. 3d 251, 263 (E.D.N.Y. 2014)) and because Plaintiff failed to provide notice of the alleged breach. *Colella v. Atkins Nutritionals, Inc.*, 348 F. Supp. 3d 120, 143 (E.D.N.Y. 2018). The implied warranty of merchantability and MMWA claims fail because plaintiff fails to allege that the product was not merchantable. *Silva v. Smucker Nat. Foods, Inc.*, 2015 WL 536022, at *11 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 14, 2015) (food products need only be fit for human consumption to be merchantable); *In re Gen. Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litig.*, 2016 WL 3920353, at *18 (S.D.N.Y. July 15, 2016) (MMWA claims should be dismissed if duplicative of other claims). And Plaintiff's unjust enrichment claim fails as duplicative of his other claims. *Corsello v. Verizon N.Y. Inc.*, 18 N.Y.3d 377, 790 (2012).

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Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Brian R. Blackman
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cc: David Adams (via ECF)
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